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fifty-five colleges and universities, as compared with one hundred and forty-four last year and the same number the previous year.

The following table shows the Geographical source from which the twelve successive first year classes have been drawn:

	Massachusetts		New England outside of Massachusetts		Outside of New England		Total in Class
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
1908	71	29	39	16	134	55	244
1909	71	29	34	14	138	57	243
1910	81	29	37	13	162	58	280
1911	72	29	33	14	137	57	242
1912	78	25	45	14	189	61	312
1913	65	22	32	11	200	67	297
1914	73	25	44	15	172	60	289
1915	59	21	34	12	194	67	287
1916	59	22	23	9	179	60	261
1917	65	23	29	10	194	67	288
1918	81	26	39	12	188	62	308
1919	70	21	26	8	239	71	335

In the present first year class one hundred and seven colleges and universities are represented as follows:

Harvard, 78; Yale, 35; Princeton, 20; Dartmouth, Brown, 10; Washington & Jefferson, 7; Cornell Univ., 6; Boston College, Grinnell Coll., Univ. of Michigan, 5; Amherst Coll., Bucknell Univ., Univ. of Illinois, Oberlin, Wabash, Williams, 4; Univ. of California, Univ. of Cincinnati, Clark, Colby, Indiana Univ., Univ. of Minnesota, Univ. of Missouri, Trinity Coll. (Conn.), Univ. of Wisconsin, 3; Bowdoin, Carleton, Univ. of Chicago, Davidson College, Franklin & Marshall, Univ. of Georgia, Georgetown Univ., Holy Cross College, Univ. of Kansas, Lake Forest College, Univ. of Nebraska, Univ. of North Carolina, Northwestern Univ., Univ. of Oregon, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Pomona College, Utah Agricultural College, Wooster Univ., Illinois Coll., Coll. of Charleston, Reed Coll., 2; Univ. of Alabama, Univ. of Arkansas, Beloit Coll., Carroll Coll., Colgate, Colorado, Univ. of Colorado, Columbia Univ., Cornell Coll., Fordham Univ., Franklin, Hamilton, Haverford, Howard, Johns Hopkins Univ., Kenyon Coll., Knox Coll., Lafayette, Leland Stanford Jr. Univ., Lincoln Univ., Miami Univ., Middlebury Coll., Ohio State Univ., Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Oxford Univ. (England), Rutgers Coll., Shurtleff Coll., Univ. of South Carolina, Syracuse Univ., Univ. of Tennessee, Univ. of Texas, Union Coll., Univ. of Utah, Washington & Lee Univ., Western Reserve Univ., West Virginia Univ., Wofford Coll., Washington, Univ. of So. California, Wm. Jewell Coll., Va. Union Univ., Mt. St. Mary's Coll., Univ. of Mississippi, Roanoke Coll., McMaster Univ., Coe Coll., Wake Forest Coll., Randolph-Macon Coll., Univ. of Washington, Carthage Coll., City College (N. Y.), McGill Univ., Mercer Univ., Rice Institute, Hobart Coll., Whitman, Mt. Union Coll., Mt. Allison Univ., Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Lehigh Univ., Collegiate Institute of Havana, 1.

THE HARVARD LEGAL AID BUREAU. — The increasing difficulties of the administration of justice in a modern city make the work of the

Legal Aid bureaus increasingly necessary and important. In Cambridge this work is handled by the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau, made up of students in the second- and third-year classes of the Law School. The history of this Bureau, running back now more than four years, proves beyond all doubt the willingness and ability of law students to carry on legal aid work. The services of the members of the Bureau are entirely voluntary and the necessary expenses of the work are defrayed by voluntary contributions.

During the year ending in June, 1916, 147 cases were brought before the Bureau, resulting in a total cash recovery for clients of \$1,647.50. Of the ten cases requiring court action that arose or were continued from the year before, five were won, one lost, two dropped, and two are still pending. An interesting sidelight is the fact that of the 147 clients of the Bureau 72 were men and 75 women.

The officers and members of the Bureau for the current year are: George B. Barrett, president; Whitney B. Shepardson, vice-president; Arthur E. Case, secretary-treasurer; Walcott B. Hastings, Marion Rushton, Carl W. Painter, directors; B. D. Bromley, G. G. Chandler, Lawrence Clayton, Joseph France, J. F. Gunster, M. M. Manning, S. Miller, Jr., K. F. Pantzer, Shelton Pitney, A. L. Rabb, Norman Schaff, S. P. Speer, W. B. Tippetts, from the third-year class; O. T. Bradley, R. S. Cowan, W. M. Ellis, E. M. Hay, F. B. Hubachek, Day Kimball, H. Parkman, Jr., W. T. Sanders, Jr., from the second-year class.

THE CASE OF *THE APPAM*. — The arrival of the steamship *Appam* at Hampton Roads on January 31, 1916, at once raised legal questions of international importance. The *Appam*, two weeks before, had been lawfully taken as prize by a German man-of-war, at a point on the high seas much farther distant from the Virginia Capes than from the nearest German port. She was brought into Hampton Roads by a German prize crew, who asked that the ship be interned until the end of the war, claiming a right to such internment under the treaty with Prussia of 1799. While the Secretary of State was still considering¹ this application for internment, the British owners filed libels in the United States District Court to recover possession of the vessel and cargo. The court decreed the restitution. *The Appam*, 234 Fed. 389 (U. S. Dist. Ct., E. D., Va.).

Whether the *Appam* was entitled to sequestration in an American port was decided by the court upon general principles of international law, since the treaty of 1799 with Prussia² had been construed as not applying to such a case as that of the *Appam*.³ In the past there has

¹ The Secretary of State to the British Ambassador, April 4, 1916, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE WITH BELLIGERENT GOVERNMENTS RELATING TO NEUTRAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES, EUROPEAN WAR NO. 3, 341, 342.

² 8 STAT. 162, 172.

³ The Department of State construed the treaty as giving German prizes a right of asylum in American ports only when under convoy of a man-of-war, and only then when *en route* to the place named in the commission of the man-of-war's commander. This construction was reached by an admittedly strict interpretation, justified since